

Public Housing Development

From the rehousing of fire victims in the first resettlement estate in Shek Kip Mei in 1954 to the present day, trace the history of public housing in Hong Kong

The early 50s

Masses of people surged into Hong Kong due to political turmoil on the mainland. This led to a drastic increase in the number of squatters. Fires were common in these unhygienic and cramped make-shift homes.

1953

A tragic fire that broke out on Christmas night devastated the squatter area in Shek Kip Mei, making more than 50 000 people homeless overnight.

1954

The government immediately built two-storey bungalows on the site to provide temporary shelter to the victims.

The government set up a fund for constructing multi-storey resettlement buildings and appointed a Commissioner for Resettlement to coordinate the task.

A semi-independent organisation, the former Housing Authority was also set up to provide lower middle income families low-cost housing with self-contained flats.

Eight six-storey Mark I resettlement blocks were completed in Shek Kip Mei to rehouse the fire victims.

The government decided to implement a systematic resettlement programme.

1957

North Point Estate, the first low-cost housing estate built by the former Housing Authority, was completed.

1961

The Government Low-cost Housing Programme was formally implemented to provide rental accommodation of a higher quality than the resettlement estates.

1964

The government published a white paper entitled "Review of Policies for Squatter Control, Resettlement and Government Low-cost Housing".

The Temporary Housing Scheme was launched to accommodate those who were not immediately eligible for permanent public housing.

1965

High-rise resettlement blocks with improved facilities were built. Starting with the Mark IV series, a private lavatory and a balcony were provided in each flat.

The population in public housing estates reached one million.

1971

Wah Fu Estate, the first public housing estate planned as a self-contained community, was completed. It came with shopping malls, schools, bus terminus and other community facilities.

1972

The government announced a Ten-year Housing Programme which targeted to provide self-contained accommodation for 1.8 million people between 1973 and 1982.

1973

The original public housing bodies were reorganised and a new Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) was established to take forward the government's public housing programme.

The government also set up the Housing Department, by merging the Resettlement Department and the Building Section of the Urban Services Department, to serve as the HA's executive arm.

Redevelopment of the Mark I and Mark II blocks began, starting with those in Shek Kip Mei Estate.

1976

The government decided to implement the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) to enable lower middle income families and public rental housing (PRH) tenants acquire their own homes.

1978

Flats in six courts were offered for sale under the first phase of the HOS.

To speed up the HOS programme, the government invited the private sector to participate in the building of HOS flats under the Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS).

1979

The first batch of PSPS flats was put up for sale.

1981

The number of people living on the HA's public housing estates reached two million.

1982

The government announced the Ten-year Housing Programme would be extended for another five years to 1987.

1985

The Extended Redevelopment Programme was launched to clear sub-standard blocks built in the 1960s.

1986

The Housing Subsidy Policy was adopted to reduce housing subsidy to better-off tenants.

1987

The government formulated a Long Term Housing Strategy, setting the framework for Hong Kong's housing policy from 1987 to 2001.

Starting from April of the year, tenants having lived in PRH for ten years or more are required to declare their household income biennially and pay double rent if their income has exceeded the prescribed limit.

1988

The HA concluded a set of Financial Arrangements with the government and has become financially more independent. It was also reorganised, with a non-official person appointed as its Chairman for the first time.

The Home Purchase Loan Scheme was launched to assist eligible families in

acquiring home ownership in the private market.

A Comprehensive Redevelopment Programme (CRP) was launched to gradually demolish and redevelop 566 blocks built before 1973.

1991

Redevelopment of the Mark I and Mark II buildings and the related rehousing programme were completed.

The HA began opening all its regular meetings to the public.

1992

The first series of Harmony blocks, which marked a new generation of public housing, were completed.

1993

The Housing Subsidy Policy was reformulated, requiring well-off tenants to pay 1.5 or 2 times the net rent plus rates.

1994

A new Housing Branch under the Government Secretariat was established to formulate policies and strategies for both public and private housing development.

The HA reached a Supplemental Agreement with the government on new financial arrangements.

1996

Following the success of a pilot scheme in the previous year, the HA decided to implement the Estate Management Advisory Committee scheme in all its PRH estates. The aim was to involve the tenants more in the management of the estates.

The Policy on Safeguarding Rational Allocation of Public Housing Resources was introduced, whereby well-off tenants would be required to pay market rents or even vacate their PRH flats.

1997

The HOS Secondary Market Scheme was launched to increase the turnover of HOS flats.

The first Housing for Senior Citizens in Ping Tin Estate was completed.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government was set up. It announced a housing plan which aimed to achieve 70% home ownership rate in ten years.

1998

The Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) was launched to allow tenants to purchase the PRH flat they were living in at a very affordable price. The first phase saw the sale of flats in six estates.

The new Concord blocks featuring quality designs as well as better fittings and finishes were offered for sale under the HOS.

The Mortgage Subsidy Scheme was introduced to provide monthly subsidies to tenants affected by the CRP for purchasing HOS flats.

1999

The Buy or Rent Option was introduced to facilitate applicants on the PRH Waiting List to acquire early home ownership.

2000

The HA undertook a series of reforms on public housing quality to restore public confidence after the sub-standard piling incidents in 1999/2000.

The HA started to outsource the management and maintenance of its estates to property services agents.

2001

Clearance of the last Temporary Housing Area in Sha Kok Mei marked the end of this type of housing which had lasted for 40 years.

The pilot Rent Allowance for the Elderly Scheme was launched, offering eligible elderly applicants rent allowances in lieu of allocation of PRH flats.

In response to the conditions of the property market, the HA endorsed a moratorium on the sale of HOS and PSPS flats for ten months until end of June 2002.

The last three Cottage Areas in Mount Davis, So Kon Po and Lai Chi Kok were cleared.

2002

The government published a report on the Review of the Institutional Framework for Public Housing.

The Housing, Planning and Lands Bureau was formed to oversee Hong Kong's overall housing policy.

The former Housing Bureau and the Housing Department were merged.

The Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands made a statement on the reposition of the government's housing policy, which sets out to maintain a stable environment for the sustainable and healthy development of the private property market, as well as to provide subsidised public housing for people who cannot afford private rental housing.

In line with the repositioned housing policy, the HA announced that it would cease the production and sale of HOS and PSPS flats from 2003 onwards, and to terminate the TPS after the launch of the Phase 6 sale.

2003

The Home Assistance Loan Scheme was launched to replace the Home Purchase Loan Scheme of the HA and the Home Starter Loan Scheme of the Housing Society.

For the first time since 1988, a government official, the Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands, took up the role as Chairman of the HA.

In the aftermath of the SARS outbreak, the HA introduced a Marking Scheme to ensure public housing tenants keep their living environment clean and hygienic.

The pilot Rent Allowance for the Elderly Scheme was phased out.

The HA decided to suspend the sale of returned and unsold HOS flats until end of 2006.

The HA planned to divest its retail and car parking facilities through a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) model.

2004

The HA launched an ex-gratia scheme to assist elderly property owner-occupiers in dilapidated private buildings to move into Housing for Senior Citizens.

The Home Assistance Loan Scheme was terminated.

2005

The last sale phase of the TPS was launched.

A quota and points system was set up for non-elderly one-persons applying for PRH with a view to according priority to applicants of higher age.

The HA completed the divestment of 180 retail and car parking facilities to The Link REIT, following its listing on the Hong Kong Exchanges.

The Comprehensive Structural Investigation Programme was launched to ascertain the structural integrity of buildings in PRH estates that are around 40 years old.

2006

The Total Maintenance Scheme was launched to boost the quality of maintenance and repair services in PRH estates.

2007

The HA started to offer surplus HOS flats for sale in batches.

The Housing (Amendment) Bill 2007 was passed by the Legislative Council, enabling the establishment of a new rent adjustment mechanism for PRH based on changes in the household income of the tenants.

Following a reorganisation of the government bureaux, the Transport and Housing Bureau took charge of Hong Kong's housing policy and the Secretary for Transport and Housing assumed the role as Chairman of the HA.

A series of "Harmonious Families" housing arrangements was launched to promote mutual care and support among family members of different generations.

The redeveloped Shek Kip Mei Estate was officially opened, marking the first PRH estate to comprehensively adopt the Universal Design which supports ageing in place.

2010

The HA conducted the first exercise of the biennial rent reviews stipulated by the new PRH rent adjustment mechanism which came into effect in January 2008.

The clearance of the last batch of domestic blocks at Lower Ngau Tau Kok marked the end of the CRP.

2011

The Chief Executive's 2011/12 Policy Address gave the HA the task of implementing the New Home Ownership Scheme.

Yau Lai Estate, the last phase of the Yau Lai PRH development project, was completed. The project piloted a number of green initiatives on a research and development basis, some of which have since been introduced as standard features in new PRH projects.

2012

The HA announced plans to redevelop in phases the older portion of Pak Tin Estate in Sham Shui Po (comprising eight residential blocks and a commercial centre).

The HA's largest shopping centre, "Domain", in Yau Tong, Kowloon, was officially opened. Domain has eight storeys and covers a total gross floor area of around 45 000 square metres, comprising six themed zones and 150 shops.

2013

The HA, the Antiquities and Monuments Office and the Chinese University of Hong Kong jointly organised an exhibition titled "Growing Up with Public Housing" to mark the 60th anniversary of public housing development in Hong Kong.

Completed an initial review of the redevelopment potential of 22 aged estates.

2014

Tin Lee House, a public rental housing block in Lung Tin Estate, Tai O, was converted into a Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) block for sale and renamed as Tin Lee Court.